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66th YEAR

VOLUME 66
NUMBER 61

RICHMOND, VA., THURSDAY, MARCH 2, 1916.—TWELVE PAGES

WEATHER
PAGE 5 —RAIN.

PRICE, 2 CENTS

WILSON HALTS SUBMARINE NEGOTIATIONS UNTIL HE IS GIVEN FREE HAND BY CONGRESS

GERMANS PREPARE FOR NEW ATTEMPT TO WIN AT VERDUN

Bring Up Hundreds of Most
Powerful Howitzers for
Terrific Smash.

FRENCH STRENGTHENING DEFENSES OF FORTRESS

Exhausted by Ten Days of Fight-
ing, 1,500,000 Infantrymen
Rest on Their Arms.

ARTILLERY DUEL STILL RAGES

Allies Confident That Shattering
Blow Will Be Dealt the
Invaders.

Special Cable to The Times-Dispatch
LONDON, March 1.—With their ad-
vanced lines hemming in Verdun on a
great semicircle, the Germans tonight
are reported bringing up hundreds of
their most powerful howitzers for a
terrific smash at the great fortress.

Exhausted by ten days and nights
of fighting, 1,500,000 infantry of both
sides are resting on their arms. Dur-
ing the entire day no action by foot
soldiers took place, according to the
French midnight statement. The artill-
ery duel still rages along the entire
front.

The quiet of the day, however, is
taken in London and Paris as merely
preparatory to a still greater battle.
While the Germans are rushing up
their newest and heaviest Krupps, to-
gether with huge stores of munitions,
the French are strengthening their de-
fenses against the renewed drive. They
await the onslaught with supreme con-
fidence.

It is believed the German plans com-
prise two tremendous blows, one
from the north against Meuse Heights
and one from the east against Forts
Tavanne and Vaux. The French are
concentrating great reserves just
brought to the battle front at the
threatened points. Their system of de-
fenses has been perfected until the
strong Verdun is declared well-nigh
impregnable. To the east of the
fortress the French have dug the de-
fensive positions in the Meuse to their
defense, inundating a wide stretch of
territory around Manheulles, one of
the villages captured by the Germans
on Monday.

HUNDREDS OF BODIES BEING CARRIED TO SEA

The Meuse is also a sewer for the
battle field. Hundreds of bodies are
being carried by its swift current more
than 100 miles to the sea.

The city of Verdun, thirteen miles
southeast of Verdun, the scene of much
bitter fighting during the last few
days, is reported tonight to be in the
hands of the Germans. The corres-
pondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, tele-
graphing from the enemy's prisoner
headquarters, states that the French
have been compelled to evacuate the
city completely.

The heroic Brandenburgers who cap-
tured Fort Douaumont by storm are
still penned in the ruins, with the
French warring a tight hand around
them, according to Paris dispatches.
While no attacks have been made upon
the position, it is under a heavy artil-
lery fire, and the ranks of the de-
fenders are being decimated, it is said.

French military authorities point out
tonight that the task of the Germans,
if they still hope to take Verdun,
has scarcely begun.

With a debit of more than 100,000
casualties on their ledger for merely
the preliminary stages of the siege,
they now face the most complete de-
fensive position in Europe, manned
by an army that will throw its last
reserve into the battle on which the
fate of nations hangs. The French are
confident that a shattering blow will
be dealt the invaders.

The German bombardment of the
French positions west of the Meuse,
from Forges to Malancourt, is reported
tonight to be growing in intensity,
and infantry actions, with the object
of encircling Verdun from the west, are
expected.

**FRENCH ARE STEADILY
BATTERING GERMANS**
The French are steadily battering the
new positions of the Germans both to
the north and east of the fortress. The
loop of the Meuse, which the Germans
had reported entirely cleared of French
troops, is now declared to be untenable
for either army, owing to the hurricane
of fire which is sweeping it.

The night official report, given out in
Paris, is as follows:

"In Belgium our artillery, acting in
concert with the British artillery, has
shelled with good effect the German
trenches southwest of Boesinghe."

"East of Rheims an enemy detach-
ment, estimated at two companies, try-
ing to penetrate our line, fled under our
fire, leaving their dead upon the field."

"In the region of Verdun no infantry
action took place during the day. The
German bombardment continued west of
the Meuse, notably in the regions of Vaux
and Dambloup, and in Woivreux against
our trenches at Fresnes. Our artillery
displayed great activity on the whole of
the enemy's front."

"West of Pont-a-Mousson, our trench
guns wrecked the German organiza-

German Ultimatum Sent to Portugal

**Demands Restoration Within 48
Hours of Ships Recently
Seized.**

LONDON, March 1.—Germany has
sent an ultimatum to Portugal demand-
ing the restoration within forty-eight
hours of the German ships recently
seized by that country, according to
a dispatch from Madrid to Reuters.

A Lisbon dispatch on February 26
quoted Premier Costa, of Portugal, as
declaring in the Chamber of Deputies
that the government's action in re-
quisitioning vessels had been prompted
by the necessities of the nation's eco-
nomic situation. The Premier further
declared that he considered it to the
best interest of Portugal that the ex-
isting treaty with Germany be allowed
to lapse, and that the Portuguese gov-
ernment was prepared for all event-
ualities that might arise.

There have been frequent rumors
since the outbreak of hostilities that
Portugal was about to declare a state
of war with the central powers be-
cause of her treaty relations with
Great Britain, but no such declaration
was ever made.

BIG GAINS IN EXPORTS

Shipments of Explosives Jumps From
\$2,200,000 in December, 1914, to
\$16,100,000 Last December.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch)
WASHINGTON, March 1.—Exports of
explosives jumped from \$2,200,000 in
December, 1914, to \$16,100,000 in the
same month last year, according to a
report made public today by the de-
partment of commerce. Practically all
classes of articles showed similar start-
ling gains in the same period. The
only exception was breadstuffs. Ex-
ports of these in December, 1914, totaled
\$27,000,000, as against \$24,900,000 in
December, 1915.

Other large increases in exports be-
sides explosives, as shown in compar-
ing the figures for December, 1914, and
the same month last year, are:

Iron and steel manufactures, from
\$14,900,000 to \$45,800,000; copper and
manufactures of copper, from \$7,100,000
to \$18,100,000; brass and manu-
factures of brass, from \$9,000,000 to
\$9,000,000; meat, from \$12,700,000 to
\$25,100,000.

Imports during the same period
greatly increased. The department re-
port showed the imports last December
totalled \$171,500,000, an increase of
\$57,500,000 over the same months in
1914.

LYMAN BACK IN NEW YORK

Will Be Arraigned To-Day on Federal
Indictment for Illegal Use
of Mail.

NEW YORK, March 1.—John Grand
Lyman, arrested several days ago at
St. Petersburg, Fla., where he fled from
this city on February 8, after the dis-
covery of an alleged stock swindle,
said to have netted him more than
\$200,000, was returned here tonight in
the custody of government agents.

Deputy United States Marshal W. D.
Vanzandt, of Florida, who accompanied
the party, declared Lyman confided in
him on the way here that if he could
have operated six weeks longer as
"John H. Putnam & Co.," he would have
"cleared up \$1,000,000." Lyman, it is
believed, was about to leave for Span-
ish Honduras on a motor boat when he
was apprehended, and boasted that
persons throughout the country who
had sent their money to him for invest-
ment were above the average in intelli-
gence, and that "it was a pleasure to
him to know that he got the best of
them," according to Vanzandt.

Lyman was locked up in the Tombs,
and will be arraigned to-morrow in
the Federal court on a Federal indict-
ment charging him with illegally using
the mails.

ARMED ITALIAN LINER SAILS

Two Naturalized Americans Among the
173 Passengers on the
Giuseppe Verdi.

NEW YORK, March 1.—The Italian
steamship Giuseppe Verdi, the first
armed vessel to leave American shores
since the Austro-German submarine
policy went into effect, sailed from
here late to-day for Naples and Genoa.

She carried among her 173 passengers
two Italian-born American citizens.
The Verdi had mounted on her after
deck the two naval guns with which
she was equipped two months ago. Her
fore sailing, copper air tanks were
fitted into her lifeboats.

Two of the passengers were in the
first cabin, twenty-eight in the second
and 142 in the steerage. The two nat-
uralized Americans were on the steer-
age list.

BRITISH STEAMER SUNK

Three Known to Have Been Saved and
Others May Have Been Rescued
by Norwegian Vessel.

LONDON, March 1.—The British
steamship Thornaby is reported to have
been sunk.

The steamer Devereux has arrived in
the Tyne, bringing Steward Bering,
who was rescued from the wreckage of
the Thornaby. The captain of the De-
vereux reports that two other per-
sons from the Thornaby were saved
by the steamer High Gate, and that a
Norwegian vessel was also in the
vicinity where the Thornaby went
down.

(Continued on Second Page.)

N. Y. CONVENTION ENDORSES WILSON

Administration Is Ratified and
Steps Taken to Bring About
President's Renomination.

HARMONY MARKS SESSIONS

Keynote Speech of Former Gov-
ernor Glynn Causes Much
Enthusiasm.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., March 1.—In key-
note speeches and platform, Democrats
of New York State, assembled in
formal convention tonight, ratified the
administration of President Wilson and
took steps to bring about his renom-
ination. Harmony marked the con-
vention's deliberations, every proposal
being adopted unanimously.

The following delegates at large to
the national convention at St. Louis
were recommended for the support of
the party supporters at the spring pri-
maries: United States Senator James A.
O'Gorman, William Church Osborn,
chairman of the Democratic State Com-
mittee, George J. Meyer, of Buffalo, a
German-American supporter of the
President, and Samuel Untermyer, a
New York attorney.

The convention also passed a resolu-
tion recommending the reelection of
Norman E. Mack, of Buffalo, as Demo-
cratic national committeeman.

The delegates to the national con-
vention who will comprise New York's
"big four" were unpledged, but were
nominated with the understanding that
they are to work for a second term for
Mr. Wilson.

The keynote speech, delivered by
former Governor Martin H. Glynn, as
permanent chairman, aroused much en-
thusiasm. In addition to commending
the actions of Mr. Wilson during his
administration, it replied directly to
the criticisms of Mr. Wilson and his
foreign policy made by former Sec-
retary of State Root at the Republican
convention in New York.

The Federal reserve act, the Under-
wood tariff, foreign affairs and pre-
paredness were all dwelt upon by the
former Governor.

DEMOCRATIC PARTY TRUE TO ITS TRUST

"Four years ago," he said, "this na-
tion committed its care and welfare to
the Democratic party, and the Demo-
cratic party has been true to its trust.
It has preserved peace, observed inter-
national law, and followed the tradi-
tions of the fathers of the country."

After reviewing the legislation
enacted during the Democratic control
of Congress, Mr. Glynn replied to Mr.
Root's reference to the Federal reserve
act, and charged that Mr. Root, as Sen-
ator, opposed the passage of the meas-
ure. This legislative act, he said, saved
the country from a panic when the
European war broke out, enabled the
financial system to meet the demands
made upon American business and
financial interests, and saved them from
a repetition of the panic of 1907, which
the speaker characterized as a "painful
experience that would always be an
indictment of the Republican party."

"The tariff act has stimulated Ameri-
can industry," the former Governor de-
clared, and he blamed the foreign war
for the decline in imports.

Declaring that Mr. Root regards him-
self as the "keeper of national honor,"
Mr. Glynn added:

"For years Mr. Root has been the
star performer at peace conferences,
and yet he condemns President Wilson
for maintaining peace."

PRESIDENT FOLLOWING DISTINGUISHED EXAMPLE

In his foreign policy, the President,
Mr. Glynn said, was following the ex-
ample of Washington, John Adams,
Jefferson, Lincoln and Grant.

"The President," he declared, "has
only shaken his finger when he has to
shake his fist the world will find it
mild."

"The efforts of politicians, like Mr.
Root, to make capital out of the course
the President has followed in handling
the situation in respect to Belgium
during the early stages of the present
war, deserve, and will receive, unquali-
fied condemnation and rebuke at the
hands of the most right-thinking and
patriotic American."

"No fair-minded man can question
the wisdom and integrity of our Bel-
gian policy."

Former Governor Glynn declared that
Mr. Root himself, as Secretary of State,
adopted the same policy in handling the
Japanese-Korean situation, despite the
protests of Japan against the domi-
nance of Korea and the United States.
"When Mr. Root made his speech his
former instructor and leader was on
the Atlantic Ocean," continued Mr.
Glynn. "This probably enabled Mr.
Root to steal Mr. Roosevelt's clothes
while he was in swimming and run
away with them. Mr. Roosevelt is now
condemning President Wilson's Belgian
policy, but only a few months ago he
praised it. When would Mr. Roosevelt
have the nation take him seriously,
now or some months ago?"

THEN SAID NOTHING OF DUTY TO BELGIUM

"Four days after the invasion of Bel-
gium the Colonel made a speech in
New York, in which he said that we
should be thankful beyond measure"

(Continued on Second Page.)

SENATORS FAVOR WOMAN'S COLLEGE

Adopt Plan for Institution Co-
ordinate With University
of Virginia.

FINAL VOTE IS 19 TO 17

Addison Substitute for College at
Farmville Loses by Vote
of 24 to 11.

By a vote of 19 to 17, the Early bill,
chartering a college for women, to be
established near Charlottesville, co-
ordinate with the University of Vir-
ginia, passed the Senate yesterday
evening shortly before 7 o'clock. Four
Senators were absent from the cham-
ber, and did not register their vote.

A hour of contention during four
successive sessions of the General
Assembly, the bill, which proposes to
give to the women of the Common-
wealth equal opportunity with the men
of receiving collegiate training at the
State university, achieved yesterday its
second passage in the State Senate. It
began its stormy legislative experience
six years ago under the guiding hand
of Senator Andrew E. Strode, of Am-
herst, and at the session of 1914 met
defeat in the House by a narrow
margin.

Three days of spectacular debate
centered around the measure. Gather-
ing strength on each successive day of
discussion, an enormous crowd that
flooded the Senate broke into prolonged
applause when the clerk announced the
result. Many members of the House
of Delegates and alumni of the uni-
versity were in the chamber.

RECORDED VOTE ON PASSAGE OF BILL

The recorded vote follows:
Yeas—Messrs. Powers, C. T. Cam-
eron, J. E. Corbett, W. C. Drewry, P.
H. Early, N. B. Jr., Gayle, Sands,
Gravatt, Charles C. Gunn, Julien,
Holt, Saxon W., Jeffers, William H.
Jordan, C. T., Lacy, James T.,
Mapp, G. Walter, Rison, George T.,
Saunders, John R., Strode, Aubrey E.,
Thornton, R. E., Wendenburg, L. O.,
West, J. E., 19.

Nays—Messrs. Addison, Walter E.;
Allen, George E.; Andrews, W. L.;
Byrd, Harry Flood, Conrad, George N.;
Davis, Beverly A.; Downing, H. B.;
Goodloe, John M.; Goodrich, C. O'Conor;
Hening, Thomas S.; Pilcher, T. C.; Rine-
hart, W. A.; Robertson, A. Willis;
Royall, J. Powell; Trinkle, E. Lee;
Walker, C. Harding; Webb, M. Price,
17.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bar-
ham, Sidney R., Jr.; Buchanan, John
Preston; Garrett, W. A.; Matthews, E.
C., 4.

Senator Early, sponsor for the meas-
ure, and the closing speaker in its
behalf, was the recipient of many con-
gratulations on the passage of the
bill and the splendid effort he had
made in the last minutes of debate.
No less a subject of congratulation was
Mrs. Beverly B. Munford, who has
been the moving spirit in the fight for
the co-ordinate college.

NO STATE APPROPRIATION UNTIL PRIVATE FUND IS RAISED

Under amendments offered by Sen-
ators of the bill, the State will not
make an appropriation toward the sup-
port of the institution until the sum
of \$250,000 has been raised by private
subscription or from other sources.
The site will be selected by a com-
mittee provided for in the measure.

Just before the conclusion of the
argument, Senator Addison, of Lynch-
burg, who led the fight on the passage
of the measure, offered a substitute
directing the State Normal School
board to prepare plans for erecting on
one of the normal schools of the
State an institution of college grade.
This was defeated by a vote of 24 to
11, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Addison, Walter E.;
Allen, George E.; Andrews, W. L.; Con-
rad, George N.; Davis, Beverly A.; Good-
loe, John M.; Hening, Thomas S.; Holt,
Saxon W.; Pilcher, T. C.; Robertson,
A. Willis; Royall, J. Powell, 11.

Nays—Messrs. Powers, C. T.; Byrd,
Harry Flood; Cameron, J. E.; Corbett,
W. C.; Downing, H. B.; Drewry, P. H.;
Early, N. B. Jr.; Gayle, Sands; Good-
rich, C. O'Conor; Gravatt, Charles B.;
Gunn, Julien; Jeffers, William H.; Jo-
rdan, C. T.; Lacy, James T.; Mapp,
G. Walter; Rinehart, W. A.; Rison,
George T.; Saunders, John R.; Strode,
Aubrey E.; Thornton, R. E.; Trinkle,
E. Lee; Walker, C. Harding; Wenden-
burg, L. O.; West, J. E., 24.

Absent or not voting—Messrs. Bar-
ham, Sidney R., Jr.; Buchanan, John
Preston; Garrett, W. A.; Matthews, E.
C.; Webb, M. Price, 5.

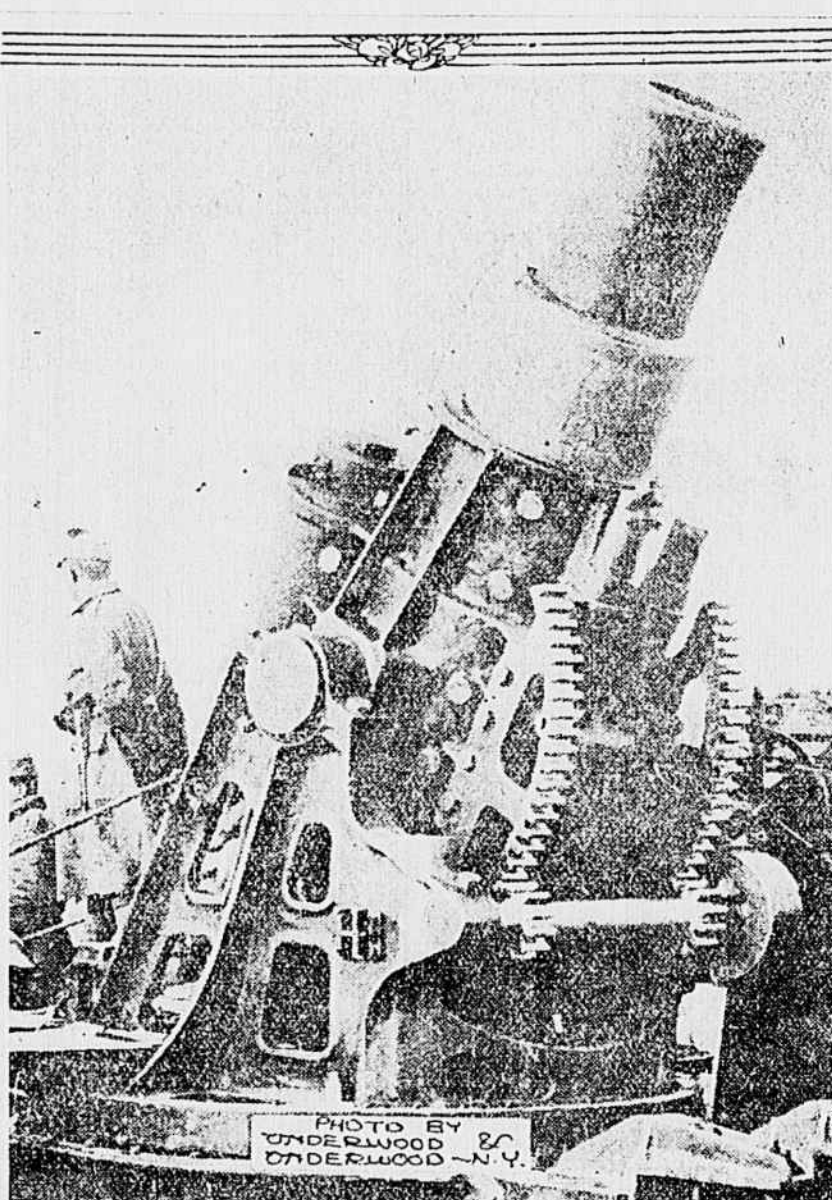
Following the defeat of the substi-
tute, the Early bill, providing that the
act should not become effective until the
one and two-room rural schools of the
Commonwealth shall have a full sea-
son of eight months and until the
minimum salary of the teachers in these
schools shall be \$10 a month, these
facts to be certified by the State Su-
perintendent of Public Instruction and filed
with the Secretary of the Common-
wealth. This went down to defeat,
19 to 13.

EARLY MAKES ABLE ARGUMENT FOR BILL

Senator Early, who has been in the
forefront of the battle for a co-ordinate
college for several sessions, made a
splendid effort in closing the debate for
the proponents of the measure.

"This is a struggle," he said, "for

(Continued on Third Page.)



One of the 12-inch Skoda guns now battering the Verdun forts. The firing of these guns necessitates great previous preparation, as they must be securely anchored in concrete beds. Though massive in construction, they are easily dismembered and can be transported from place to place with comparative ease. The greatest of these guns are now facing Verdun and causing terrible havoc and destruction. It is reported that four shells from these guns completely demolished the first French fort, and a single shot smashed the second fort guarding the way to Verdun.

HOUSE VOTES TO ABOLISH COL. BIGGOD'S OFFICE

Cuts Out Appropriation for Position
of Secretary of Military
Records.

SAVES BAUSERMAN'S SALARY
Motion to Cut Pay of Commissioner
of State Hospitals, on Ground That
Office Does Not Take One-Fifth of
His Time, Is Defeated.

Upon the motion of Floor Leader
Willie, the House yesterday, by a vote
of 45 to 19, struck from the general
appropriations bill the item of \$4,000
for the Department of Virginia Mil-
itary Records. If this action is con-
curred in by the Senate, it will have
the effect of abolishing the office of
Secretary of Military Records, created
by an act approved in 1910, since no
compensation will be provided for this
office.

The office is now held by Colonel
Joseph V. Biggod, of Richmond, who
receives a salary of \$2,000 a year fixed
by the act. The money for the support
of this office is taken wholly from the
military fund. A bill introduced by
Delegate Lowery, of Bedford, now pend-
ing before the House, repeals the act
creating the office.

The department's chief activity is the
compiling of complete records of sol-
diers and sailors who served in the
War between the States. The work,
it is admitted, will have an important
historical value in future years, and
the office, according to Colonel Big-
god, is constantly resorted to by in-
terested persons for information re-
garding persons who took part in the
war.

**SAYS WORK IS CLEVER,
AND CAN BE CHEAPLY DONE**

Opposition to the continuance of the
office was brought out in the debate
on the Willis amendment, is brought
chiefly on the ground that the work
is clerical, and can be performed by
one of the department clerks. De-
legate Holston, of Richmond, who op-
posed the striking out of the appropriation,
charged that hostility to the office has
its origin in the discharge of the
former Secretary of Military Records,
whose friends desire the office abo-
lished from motives of spite.

Chairman Brewer, of the Appropria-
tions Committee, asked that the approp-
riation be allowed to remain for at
least two years longer, at the end of
which time, he said, the work would
be in such shape that it might perhaps
be continued under another arrange-
ment. The Willis amendment was op-
posed also by Delegates White and
Leely.

Over strong opposition, Delegate
Winston, of Prince Edward, succeeded
in amending the \$552,000 general pen-
sion item by adding to it the sum of
\$10,195.21 which was left over as a
surplus from the last appropriation
since the completion of the Auditor's
report. Under Mr. Winston's amend-
ment, this additional sum is to be pro-
vided between the pensioners in addi-
tion to the allowances carried by the
bill.

COL. WALTER H. TAYLOR DIES IN NORFOLK HOME

**Famous Civil War Veteran, Who
Was Known as Lee's Trusted
Adjutant.**

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
NORFOLK, VA., March 1.—Colonel
Walter H. Taylor, Norfolk's most
prominent citizen, died here tonight,
aged seventy-four years. His condition
had been serious for some time. Col-
onel Taylor, who had been president
of the Marine Bank since 1877, served
through the War between the States
as confidential staff officer of General
Robert E. Lee, and was known as Lee's
trusted adjutant.

Colonel Taylor was born in Nor-
folk, June 12, 1843, the son of Walter
H. Taylor and Cornelia W. Cowdry,
and had lived here continuously since
that time, with the exception of four
years during the War between the
States. He was educated at the old
Norfolk Academy, later spending three
years at Virginia Military Institute,
which he left at the death of his
father during the yellow fever epidemic
of 1855. He served with General Lee
during the entire war in the West Vir-
ginia campaign, in South Carolina and
Georgia, and finally in Northern Vir-
ginia, and he was with General Lee in
every engagement in which that com-
mander participated.

**AFTER CLOSE OF WAR HE
RETURNS TO NORFOLK**
At the close of the war he returned
to the city of his birth and entered
the hardware business with the firm
of Taylor & Martin. In a few years
the business was enlarged, and the
firm name changed to Taylor, Elliot &
Walters. This later became W. H.
Taylor & Co. He gave up the hard-
ware business to accept in 1877 the
presidency of the Marine Bank, to
which office he was elected upon the
death of his cousin, Richard Taylor,
who preceded him as president. He
remained as president of this bank
until the time of his death.

Colonel Taylor was especially inter-
ested in the Norfolk and Western Rail-
way. He was, in point of service, the
oldest director of that company, hold-
ing office since its election to the
board, in 1885.

**HIS BOOK ON GENERAL LEE
REGARDED AS AUTHENTIC**
Because of his intimate association
with General Lee, the work by Colonel
Taylor, entitled "General Lee, 1861-
1865," is regarded as the most au-
thentic book dealing with the cam-
paigns of Lee, and gives many personal
remembrances of the Northern leader.
This was published in 1906. Colonel
Taylor was the author of one other
book, covering the operations of the
Army of Northern Virginia, entitled
"Four Years Under Lee," and pub-
lished soon after the war.

CLEAR-CUT ISSUE FORCED BY WORDS TO PARTY LEADERS

Will Consent to Nothing
Less Than Recorded Vote
on Warning Resolutions.

POSITION MADE CLEAR IN UNEQUIVOCAL TERMS

Friends Openly Charge That Re-
sistance to Program Is
Purely Political.

OBJECTS TO ANY COMPROMISE

Opponents Resent Executive Inter-
ference and Advocate Pre-
vention of Any Action.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—President
Wilson served notice on Congress to-
night that he will consent to nothing
less than a recorded vote on the anti-
administration resolutions to warn
Americans off the armed ships of Euro-
pean belligerents before he goes on
with the German submarine negotia-
tions.

No compromise proposition, such as
a vote of confidence in the President's
foreign policy, will be acceptable.
Such an action, it is held, might be
construed in Berlin as justifying the
opinion that the President lacks the
support of Congress and his own party
in his demands for a full observance of
international law, while its only pur-
pose would be to afford members of
Congress a way to avoid recording their
positions before the country on the
straight out-and-out question.

President Wilson made his position
clear to congressional leaders to-night
in unequivocal terms, as the climax to
a day of confusion, uncertainty and
political maneuvering that marked the
opening of his first real fight with
Congress.

Administration leaders emphasize
that the President absolutely refuses
to continue the negotiations with Ger-
many unless he is to have a free hand,
and that he does not consider the latest
assurances from Count von Bernstorff,
the German ambassador, as broad or as
satisfactory as those originally given.
No further steps will be taken, how-
ever, while the President waits on
Congress. Meanwhile, the pending
Lusitania agreement will not be finally
accepted.

WHOLE SITUATION THROWN INTO SHAIR

The whole situation in Congress,
confused by the President's call yester-
day for a vote, was thrown into a
spin to-day when at an early morning
conference the President outlined his
position to Chairman Stone and Flood,
of the